

CHARACTERIZATION OF ULTRA SHALLOW JUNCTIONS IN SEMICONDUCTOR WAFERS

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PRIORITY CLAIM

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/477,255, filed June 10, 2003, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/496,117, filed August 19, 2003, the disclosures of which are incorporated in this 10 document by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The subject invention relates to optical devices used to non-destructively evaluate semiconductor wafers. In particular, the present invention relates to methods for 15 characterizing ultra shallow junctions in semiconductors.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As semiconductor geometries continue to shrink, manufacturers have increasingly turned to optical techniques to perform non-destructive inspection and analysis of 20 semiconductor wafers. Optical techniques typically apply an incident beam (often referred to as a probe beam) to a sample and then detect and analyze the reflected energy. This type of inspection and analysis is known as optical metrology and is performed using a range of different optical techniques.

One widely used type of optical metrology is known as photo modulated reflectance 25 or PMR. As shown in Figure 1A, a typical PMR-type system includes a pump laser and a probe laser. The pump laser intensity is varied to create an intensity-modulated pump beam. The pump beam is projected against the surface of a sample and absorbed causing localized excitation of the sample. As the pump laser is modulated, the localized excitation (and subsequent relaxation) creates a train of thermal and plasma waves within the sample. These 30 waves reflect and scatter off various features and interact with various regions within the sample in a way that alters the flow of heat and/or plasma from the pump beam spot.

5 The presence of the thermal and plasma waves has a direct effect on the surface reflectivity of the sample. Features and regions below the sample surface that alter the passage of the thermal and plasma waves will therefore alter the optical reflective patterns at the surface of the sample. By monitoring the changes in reflectivity of the sample at the surface, information about characteristics below the surface can be obtained.

10 To monitor the surface changes, a probe laser is used to direct a probe beam at a portion of the sample that is excited by the pump laser. The sample reflects the probe beam and a photodetector records the intensity of the reflected probe beam. The output signal from the photodetector is filtered to isolate the changes that are synchronous with the pump beam modulation. For most implementations, this is performed using a heterodyne or lock-in 15 detector (See U.S. Patent No. 5,978,074 and in particular Figure 2 there for a discussion of such a lock-in amplifier/detector). Devices of this type typically generate separate "in-phase" (I) and "quadrature" (Q) outputs. These outputs are then used to calculate amplitude and phase of the modulated signal using the following equations:

15 $Amplitude = \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$ (1)

$Phase = \arctan(Q / I)$ (2)

20 The amplitude and phase values are used to deduce physical characteristics of the sample. In most cases, this is done by measuring amplitude values (amplitude is used more commonly than phase) for one or more specially prepared calibration samples, each of which has known physical characteristics. The empirically derived values are used to associate 25 known physical characteristics with corresponding amplitude values. Amplitude values obtained for test samples can then be analyzed by comparison to the amplitude values obtained for the calibration samples.

25 Characterization of samples using I and Q outputs is described in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/387,259, filed March 12, 2003, assigned to the same assignee and incorporated here by reference. In this case, experimentally obtained in-phase and 30 quadrature signals are plotted in I-Q coordinates, analyzed, and compared to calibration data.

The PMR-type system shown in Figure 1A includes a beam scanner for shifting the X-Y position of the pump beam on the sample surface. This allows the pump beam to be accurately located to coincide with the portion of the sample illuminated by the probe beam.

As shown in Figure 1B, the beam scanner can also be used to separate the pump and probe beams on the sample surface. As described in U.S. Patent No. 5,978,074 (incorporated here by reference), this mechanism can be used to scan the separation between pump and probe beams. Amplitude and phase (or I and Q) are measured and analyzed as a function of pump-
5 probe beam separation.

As part of the manufacturing process, ions (or dopants) are added to the near-surface region of semiconductors using a process known as implantation. The implanted region (with its relatively high dopant concentration) overlays a non-implanted region where dopant concentrations are relatively low. The transition between the implanted region and the non-
10 implanted region is commonly referred to as a junction. For advanced semiconductor manufacturing, it is generally desirable for the implanted region to be shallow, typically 500 Å or less. Devices of this type are generally referred to as having ultra-shallow junctions or USJ.

The quality of USJ wafers (and the processes used to create USJ wafers) is typically
15 assessed using two parameters: junction depth and junction abruptness. Junction depth (X_j) is the depth at which the junction between the implanted and non-implanted regions is located. Abruptness (measured in nm/dec) characterizes how quickly the junction transitions between high level and low level dopant concentrations. To illustrate, Figure 2, shows several USJ profiles obtained by using the Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy (SIMS)
20 technique having different junction depths and abruptness (the lower the abruptness value in nm/decade the more abrupt is the profile).

In practice, shallow junction depth is typically accomplished by implantation at high dopant dose and low energy. Abruptness is typically achieved using a rapid thermal annealing (RTA) process. In practice, the required junction depth is often relatively easy to
25 achieve. However, keeping the USJ profile abrupt and close to the surface after anneal is a big challenge. As a result, techniques to measure junction depth and abruptness are critical for the manufacture of USJ semiconductors.

Incompleteness of anneal is another parameter that is crucial to USJ characterization. Incompleteness appears when non-uniformities in structural damage caused by ion
30 implantation along with malfunctioning of the RTA process and other types of annealing processes result in residual structural damage areas on the surface of a semiconductor wafer

after anneal. This incomplete anneal should also be monitored to increase manufacturing yield and to ensure high performance characteristics of a semiconductor device.

A number of techniques have been developed to characterize the effectiveness of USJ processes. Destructive and contact techniques include secondary ion mass spectroscopy (SIMS), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and spreading resistance depth profiling (SRP). These methods are capable of providing detailed USJ profile information, but at the expense of a turnaround time that is usually measured in days or even weeks or at the expense of damaging the surface with contacts. Alternately, U.S. Patent Application No. 09/799,481 (published as US 2002/0167326) describes a non-destructive method for measuring profile abruptness. According to this method, several amplitude measurements are taken at different powers of the pump laser in a photothermal system similar to that described above. The resulting power dependencies are then fitted to a function (power series) and the second (quadratic) coefficient of that function is correlated to profile abruptness. Figure 3 shows the resulting calibration dependence relating quadratic coefficient and USJ profile abruptness measured independently using another destructive technique. This method has several disadvantages. First, increasing pump power (up to 100 mW) could result in altering of semiconductor device properties. Secondly, interpretation of experimental results in this method is compromised by strong signal non-linearity arising as a result of excitation with high pump power densities. Finally, this method is time-consuming because of the fitting involved and is not sensitive enough to ensure its reliable performance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention offers a series of methods for characterizing USJ profiles including methods for characterizing depth, abruptness, and anneal incompleteness. To measure USJ profile abruptness, a PMR-type optical metrology tool is used to perform a series of two or more measurements. The separation between the pump and probe beams is changed for each successive measurement. Typically, this means that measurements are obtained, for example, at zero (coincident pump and probe beams) and one μm beam separation. At each separation, quadrature (Q) and in-phase (I) measurements are obtained.

A line is then fitted to the measurements in the I-Q plane. The slope of that line corresponds to the abruptness of the sample being analyzed. To determine the exact correspondence, a calibration phase is typically used where a similar slope is obtained for a sample having a known USJ profile. Abruptness can then be computed by comparing the 5 slope associated with the known sample to slope information obtained for samples under test.

For a second implementation of the abruptness measuring method, the pump and probe beams are maintained a fixed separation. The power density provided by the pump beam is altered for each successive measurement. I and Q values are obtained for each measurement and used to derive a corresponding slope in I-Q space. The slope is compared 10 to a similar slope associated with a known USJ profile to determine abruptness.

To measure USJ profile depth, a PMR-type optical metrology tool is used to perform a series of one or more measurements. Quadrature (Q) measurements are obtained for each measurement and are linearly scaled (typical using a table or other lookup mechanism) to derive USJ profile depth values.

15 To measure anneal incompleteness, a PMR-type optical metrology tool is developed which provides a “decay factor” stationary mapping. Each measurement is performed stationary along the wafer. During each measurement, the reflected probe beam intensity is monitored and recorded as a function of time. Changes in the measured probe beam over time characterize the anneal performance. The “decay factor” at each measurement is 20 calculated as the ratio of the signal from an initial point (typically when the pump beam is initially focused on the sample under test) to the signal at some subsequent point (typically a defined interval such as ten seconds). The decay factor is typically defined to be close to unity when the sample tested is completely annealed. For wafers having residual damage, the decay factor will be greater or less than unity. A complete map of the annealing behavior 25 of the wafer can be provided in terms of “decay factor” values.

The methods described above are intended to be used separately or in combination. They may be used to perform single inspections of multiple measurements within the same sample. Multiple measurements are especially useful to map a parameter (decay factor, USJ depth or USJ profile) for all or a portion of a sample. Multiple measurements may also be 30 used to derive average and standard deviation values for any of the three parameters.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1A and 1B show prior art optical metrology systems.

Figure 2 show secondary ion mass spectroscopy (SIMS) concentration profiles obtained for six samples having different USJ depths and abruptnesses.

5 Figure 3 shows a prior art method of correlating photo modulated reflectivity measurements to USJ profile abruptness.

Figure 4 shows modulated reflectivity measurements values obtained at varying pump/probe beam offsets mapped in the I-Q plane for two samples.

10 Figure 5 shows the correlation between I-Q slope values obtained at varying pump/probe beam offsets and independently obtained SIMS profiles.

Figure 6 shows modulated reflectivity measurements values obtained at varying pump power density mapped in the I-Q plane for two samples.

Figure 7 shows a map of a sample wafer showing USJ profile abruptness measurements obtained by a method of the present invention.

15 Figure 8 shows the correlation between USJ profile depth measurements obtained using a method provided by the present invention and independently obtained SIMS profiles.

Figure 9 shows respective maps for six sample wafers showing USJ profile depth measurements obtained by a method provided the present invention.

20 Figure 10 shows PMR maps for three sample wafers. Each wafer is shown before and after a simulated annealing process, TW_0 is stands for the initial thermal wave signal (zero time) while TW_{10} is the thermal wave signal after 10 sec.

Figure 11 shows PMR signals for six sample wafers plotted against time during a simulated annealing process.

Figure 12 shows decay factor (DF) maps for the three wafers of Figure 10.

25 Figure 13 shows USJ profile abruptness maps, USJ depth maps and decay factor maps for the third wafer of Figure 10.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention includes a series of methods for characterizing USJ profiles.

30 As will be described in the following sections, this includes methods for characterizing USJ abruptness, USJ depth and anneal incompleteness.

USJ Abruptness, Variable Beam Separation Method

To measure profile abruptness, a PMR system of the type generally shown in Figure 1B is used. During inspection, a series of two or more measurements are made. For each successive measurement, the beam scanner component of the PMR system is used to 5 change the separation between the pump and probe beams producing a range of separations between zero (coincident pump and probe beams) and one μm . At each separation, I and Q measurements are obtained.

The measurements obtained at the different separations are analyzed in I-Q space. To illustrate, Figure 4 shows measurements obtained for two samples (with one series being 10 shown in black circles and the other shown in white circles). A line is plotted to each measurement. The slope of this line is related to abruptness of the USJ profile of the sample being inspected. In this case, the white series of measurements has a steeper slope and greater abruptness (8.2 nm compared to 9.6 nm per decade).

It should be noted that the slope information is not a direct measurement of 15 abruptness—the values of 8.2 nm and 9.6 nm per decade shown in Figure 4 are not deduced directly from the slopes of the two measurement series. For this reason, the measurement process is typically subdivided into two phases: a calibration phase and a measurement phase. During the calibration phase, a sample is measured using the procedure just described to obtain the slope information as shown in Figure 4. The USJ profile of the sample is then 20 obtained using a second testing method. The second method is typically destructive, but may be any suitable technique. The second measurement provides a numerical value that describes the abruptness of the calibration sample.

In the measurement phase, one or more samples are measured using the PMR system to obtain the slope information as shown in Figure 4. The slope information for each sample 25 is used, along with the slope information and abruptness information obtained during the calibration phase to compute an abruptness value for each sample. In other words, the abruptness of each sample is computed as a function of three values: 1) the slope information obtained for the sample using the PMR system at a series of different pump/probe beam offsets, 2) the slope information obtained during the calibration phase, and 3) the 30 independently measured abruptness information obtained during the calibration phase.

Figure 5 compares slope information obtained using the method just described to independent USJ profile abruptness measurements. As may be appreciated, there is substantial correlation between the I-Q slope values and the independent measurements.

USJ Abruptness, Variable Power Density Method

5 Instead of varying pump and probe beam separation, another approach is to vary pump beam power density. The present invention provides a second method for measuring profile abruptness that uses this approach. In the case of the second method, I and Q measurements are taken on a sample at two or more pump beam power densities. In a preferred embodiment pump power density is changed (decreased) by inserting a neutral
10 filter into the optical path of the pump beam. In an alternative embodiment, the pump power density is changed by changing the pump beam spot size. As before, the resulting I and Q measurements are plotted in I-Q space. A line is then fitted to the measurements and the slope of the line is extracted and correlated to USJ profile abruptness measured independently using another (typically destructive) technique. This correlation is used to
15 determine abruptness on other wafers with unknown parameters. Figure 6 shows measurements obtained for two samples (with one series being shown in black circles and the other shown in white circles) obtained using the variable power density method. As for the first method, a strong correlation is seen between the slope in I-Q plane and profile abruptness (note different scales in Figures 4 and 6).

20 It should be noted that, despite of their similarity in using I-Q space, the two methods described above are based on quite different physical assumptions and experimental geometries. These methods might have different sensitivities to a variety of junction properties, other than profile abruptness (dopant nature and concentration, inhomogeneities, etc.). It might be advantageous to use both methods in combination to obtain more reliable
25 abruptness data. In addition, USJ profiles can have different abruptness at different concentration levels. For example, in Figure 2 profile # 4 has a clearly visible change in abruptness as the ion concentrations decreases below the 10^{18} cm^{-3} level. Complementary use of both methods could potentially provide more information about profiles exhibiting nonmonotonic behavior with changing abruptness.

30 An important feature of both measurement methods (power density and pump-probe beam separation) is the ability to obtain measurements rapidly. In fact, it is entirely practical

to make multiple abruptness measurements at different locations within the sample under test even in production environments. Figure 7 shows an abruptness map constructed by measuring twenty-one locations within a sample wafer. As is clearly shown, abruptness varies over the sample surface. In this way, both measurement methods may be used to scan 5 a wafer to assess abruptness uniformity. Alternately, multiple measurements may be averaged or otherwise combined to characterize the abruptness of the USJ profile.

It should be understood that the methods of the present invention is not limited to the combination of I and Q values obtained directly from the experiment, and may use any combination of these parameters that is beneficial.

10 USJ Depth, PMR Q Data Method

To measure USJ depth, a PMR system of the type generally shown in Figure 1(a) is used. During inspection, Q data is obtained for one or more locations on the sample under test. Typically, this is performed with no separation between the pump and probe beams. Q data is preferred because the Q-component of the total PMR signal for post anneal USJ 15 samples is driven primarily by plasma wave related effects. PMR amplitude, on the other hand is more sensitive to damage-related phenomena. In fully annealed USJ wafers, the plasma wave is quite sensitive to physical non-uniformities such as the boundary between the highly doped USJ region and the relatively low-doped substrate. This makes the Q component sensitive to USJ profile depth and therefore may provide a potentially more 20 accurate measure of USJ depth when compared to the more conventional PMR amplitude measurement.

The Q data obtained from each sample is used to derive corresponding USJ depth measurements. Typically, this is done using a correlation table that maps Q data to USJ depth. Other implementations may use other methods to correlate Q data to depth 25 measurements.

Figure 8 compares a series of USJ depth measurements obtained by using the method just described to independently obtained USJ depth measurements. As may be appreciated, the correlation between the results of the two methods is excellent (correlation coefficient R = 0.99) for USJ depths ranging from $> 250 \text{ \AA}$ to $< 500 \text{ \AA}$. This high degree of correlation 30 is particularly remarkable because the Q-based measurements represent USJ depths averaged

across the entire wafer surface while an independent SIMS analysis was performed only at a single central point on each wafer.

Figure 9 shows two-dimensional 21-point maps of USJ depths obtained by scanning the wafer surface (note, different depth scale for each sample at the right).

5 The relative speed of the measurement method allows the maps shown in Figure 9 to be rapidly constructed, even in production environments. Multiple measurements may also be used in non-graphical ways to characterize entire samples or sample portions. For example, multiple measurements may be combined to compute average and standard deviations for USJ depth within a sample under test.

10 As shown in Figure 9, USJ depths vary significantly across the surface of each wafer. It has been found that precision in USJ depth measurements is better than 1.5 %, much less than the difference in junction depth observed in the area maps in Figure 9. Wafer number five has the most homogeneous USJ depth distribution among all wafers studied: more than 80% of its surface has junction depth variations of less than 5 Å. A radial pattern (wafer number three) and band-like patterns (wafers two and four) indicative of nonuniform RTA heating are clearly visible in Figure 9. Nonuniformity of junction depth across the wafer surface observed in Figure 9 can be caused by small variations (few degrees) in anneal temperature and/or by the local effects and could have a significant impact on the production yield.

15 20 As can be clearly seen in Figure 9, all scans exhibit maximum junction depths located close to the bottom of the wafer. This phenomenon (also called "hot spot") indicates possible problems with spatial temperature uniformity during the RTA and could have been missed by any single-point analysis.

25 To conclude this section, it is noted that the depth measurement method provided by the present invention allows for precise measuring of an average USJ junction depth and high-resolution depth distribution mapping across the surface of the wafer in a short time, thus comparing favorably with time-consuming and destructive single-point SIMS analysis.

Characterization of Anneal

30 To measure anneal incompleteness and/or surface electronic states, a PMR system of the type generally shown in Figure 1(a) is used. During inspection, the reflected probe beam (the TW signal) is monitored and recorded as a function of time. In samples that have these

features, the signal changes over time. Figure 10 illustrates this effect for a series of three sample wafers. For each wafer, a map is shown of the TW signal taken at the beginning of the measurement process (that signal is referred to as the TW_0 signal). A second map of each wafer shows the TW signal recorded after ten seconds of exposure to the pump beam (that signal is referred to as the TW_{10} signal). As is clearly shown, in wafers having residual damage and/or surface states, there is significant difference between the TW_0 and TW_{10} signals.

5 The recorded TW signal is used to develop a curve which is then fitted to an exponential decay. Figure 11 shows curves of this type for six different sample wafers. A 10 decay factor characterizing the anneal completeness is then calculated using the relation:

$$DF = \frac{TW_{10}}{TW_0}$$

15 The DF parameter characterizes completeness of the anneal process and/or the presence of surface states at the location where it is recorded. The closer DF is to unity, the better is the quality of the annealing process. Figure 12 maps the calculated DF parameter for the three sample wafers originally shown in Figure 10. As previously described for other methods, the DF parameter may be measured at a single location or at multiple sample locations allowing the computation of average, standard deviation and other values.

It should also be noted that the measurement methods of the present invention may be used separately to measure any of the described parameters. The methods may also be used 20 to characterize all three parameters for a single sample. This is shown in Figure 13 where depth, abruptness and DF are mapped for a single sample wafer. The measurement methods may also be used as a part of a more complex analysis. This means, for example that there may be cases where these measurements methods will be used in combination with related measurements that analyze other USJ parameters (e.g., carrier mobility, etc.).

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